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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

The environment of the Rimyungsoo forestry office is closely associated with the battle of the anti-Japanese partisans

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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Korean Question Must Be Solved By The Koreans Themselves

In connection with the attempt of the United States again to bring the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, the government of our Republic issued a memorandum on July 21.

The Korean working class fully supports the memorandum and vehemently denounces the U.S. scheme to intervene in the Korean question.

The memorandum, bearing it out by fact the illegality of discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N., pointed out that the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. must be stopped for its just solution.

The memorandum reminded one of the consistent effort the government of our Republic has made for the country's unification, the earnest aspiration of the Korean people, and the fact that such an earnest aspiration of our people has not yet been realized due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression. It clearly elucidated once again the position of our government on the question of Korea's unification.

The memorandum is an expression of the firm determination of the Korean working class and people to realize the unification of the country on the principle of self-determination of nations. At the same time, it is a stern prosecution exposing and denouncing the true character of the U.S. aggressors who are blocking the way to unification and their crimes.

The U.S. scheme of aggression in South Korea is closely connected with the name of the United Nations.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, having set up a puppet government in South Korea under the signboard of the U.N., legalized the territorial division and imposed non-rights and poverty on the South Korean people. They had gone so far as to launch their war of aggression in Korea, bringing innumerable disasters on our people.

After the ceasefire (1953), too, they still hang on in South Korea under the mask of the "U.N. force," oppressing and exploiting the people. They are constantly raising a new war hullabaloo, further aggravating tension.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, are continuously bringing in various new-type weapons including atomic weapons and guided missiles, and military personnel to South Korea.

They are reinforcing the puppet troops and making preparations for a new war against North Korea.

They are also bringing the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea to make them conspire with the Pak Jung Hi clique politically, economically and militarily.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to form a new military bloc of aggression by bringing together their puppets in the Asian and Pacific regions.

Moreover, the American aggressors escalate the war of aggression against Vietnam in an effort to recover from the shameful defeats they have suffered in South Vietnam, and try to keep South Korea as a source of cheap cannon-fodder. They are instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique to send South Korean puppet troops to fight in South Vietnam for the United States. Pak Jung Hi has already dispatched 30,000 South Korean puppet soldiers to South Vietnam and is making preparations to send reinforcements of tens of thousands of men.

All this criminal machination of the U.S. aggressors not only places a great obstacle in the way of Korea's unification, but constitutes a grave menace to the peace and security of Korea, Asia and the world.

The United Nations is being used as a tool for carrying out such an aggressive policy of the United States.

The discussion of the "Korean question" conducted at the United Nations every year was nothing but an annual function to justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression.

There is no ground, no right whatsoever for the United Nations to intervene in the internal affairs of Korea.

The U.N. is not entitled to deal with the Korean question even in the light of its Charter which provides for the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states. Furthermore, having been reduced to a belligerent in the Korean war, the United Nations has even lost the moral authority to concern itself in the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists manufactured illegal resolutions arbitrarily at the U.N. in defiance of the wishes of the Korean people and in violation of the U.N. Charter. And the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations can never be allowed.

The United Nations must revoke all the unlawful resolutions on the "Korean question" and decide to withdraw the U.S. army and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" from South Korea and to dissolve at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", an instrument of U.S. aggression against Korea.

It is the basic precondition for the solution of the Korean question to make the U.S. army, the root of all misfortunes and hardships the South Korean workers and people are undergoing, withdraw from South Korea and reject all outside forces.

Today there is no reason, no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. troops to occupy South Korea.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves, in which the U.N. or any other outside party should not be permitted to interfere.

The just proposals of our Party and government on the country's unification and the efforts they have made for their realization have been known to the whole world.

It is the unshakable position of the government of our Republic and of our working class to attain the peaceful unification of the country through free general elections to be held throughout North and South Korea on an independent, democratic principle without any outside interference.

The peoples of the socialist countries and of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, and other progressive peoples of the world have designated the "Month of Solidarity" with the Korean people and are waging a powerful movement for vehemently denouncing the criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism in Korea and, at the same time, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and making the Korean people solve the question of the country's destiny by themselves.

It is an expression of the firm solidarity of the world peace-loving forces with the struggle of our working class and people for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea and achieving Korea's unification. It is greatly inspiring our people. And the Korean working class is expressing its heartfelt gratitude to these honest-minded people.

Through the recent memorandum the government of our Republic has demanded a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations both in North and South Korea or North-South Korea joint conference of some other form be convened, with a view to discussing the question of the country's unification.

It also pointed out that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

Today, the unification of Korea is an urgent problem whose solution brooks no further delay.

By waging a nation-wide struggle we will certainly drive out the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea and attain the unification of the country.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Labour Protection

It is an important task of trade union organizations to strengthen labour protection and work safety for the working people.

Under the socialist system where the power is in the hands of the working class, production is for satisfying to the maximum the daily growing material and cultural demands of the people, and the development of the national economy and the enhancement of labour productivity are the immediate source of betterment of people's livelihood.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic enforced the labour law and other state laws and regulations on labour protection to lessen the physical and moral burden of the workers to the lowest degree and protect their life and promote their health. They earmark a colossal fund for safety devices and labour supplies for the workers.

The work of labour protection is undergoing a radical change with the consolidation of the foundation of self-supporting national economy and the further development of industry.

The multitudes of industrial enterprises that sprang up on debris after the war, have been mechanized and automized on the basis of new technology and thus labour conditions have been improved beyond measure.

At ore and coal mines, not only the newly tunnelled pits but also the rehabilitated ones have been standardized and concretized, and excavation and transport have been mechanized. At metal and chemical plants, measures have been taken for protecting workers from high heat and harmful gas, and labour consuming and harmful work are being turned into easy and safe work in the domains of construction, forestry, transport, fishery, light industry and local industry.

Our working people are engaged in pleasant labour at safe and hygienic work sites fully furnished with labour protection devices.

The number of day nurseries and kindergartens in 1964 was 31 and 34 times up over the 1956 figures respectively.

All the working people receive paid leave and women maternity leave. The state has set up rest homes, sanatoria and summer camps at noted hot spas, mineral springs and places of scenic beauty, and their establishments are expanded every year.

In 1965, over 500,000 factory and office workers and their children spent their holidays there free of charge.

The average span of life of the population in 1964 was nearly 20 years longer than in 1944, the closing year of the Japanese imperialist rule, and death rate was cut by a half in the same period.

The trade union organizations are playing

an important role in implementing the labour protection policy of the Party, enabling the working people to fully enjoy the state care and steadily improving the work conditions of the working people.

In the work of labour protection, our trade union organizations take charge of labour safety education for the working people. This task poses all the more important as the material and technical equipment of the industrial enterprises is steadily improving on the basis of advanced science and technology and a vast range of new industrial domains and lines are coming into being in step with the rapid development of the national economy.

The trade union organizations establish safety education systems for the working people and give them systematic education of the labour protection policy and safety rules. They put stress on the theoretical and practical training of newcomers so as to make them versed in safety rules and in production and machine operation.

The trade union committee of the Anjoo Coal Mine has set up a safety technical room to give the workers regularly safety training in conformity with the concrete conditions of the mine and sum up successes of the safety work in time, so that the workers can take part in this work with high enthusiasm and overfulfil their quotas without accidents.

Safety education can be successful only when it is combined with the work for enhancing the technical standard of the working people. The trade union organizations guide technical study in such a way as to combine technical engineering with safety theory and train the workers in the methods of emergency relief and first aid.

The next important point in the labour protection work is to draft a concrete plan taking into account the age, sex, character and technical standard of the workers.

No less important is to guide workers to strictly abide by working orders and regulations.

The trade union organizations spare no efforts for improving safety devices. Giving full play to the creativeness of the workers, they organize mass movements for perfecting labour protection facilities. Much success can be expected only when this work is turned into a work of the masses themselves.

The trade union organizations wage an extensive movement for regularly checking machines to find out defects and repair them in time and for converting harmful labour into harmless labour.

The trade union committee of the Moonpyong smeltery organized creative co-operation between workers and technicians in mechanizing and automizing the sulpfuric acid shop and scores of other work processes. As a result, the work has become considerably easy and harmful labour has been removed.

The trade union organizations lead their members to pay deep attention to safety devices and hygienic facilities when designing and building factories and manufacturing machines. They make the workers take good care and make effective use of safety devices, fully provide protection facilities for women and day nurseries, kindergartens and public utility facilities and improve their management.

Last but not least, the trade union organizations see to it that rest and paid leave are fully guaranteed to the working people. They arrange cultural rest for the working people in accordance with their attainment, tastes and wishes and strictly ensure their regular and additional leave. They prevent vocational diseases by conducting medical check-up in co-operation with health organs.

The trade union organizations guide all their functionaries and leading workers to value man most and steadily improve work conditions.

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT

Deep care is shown for the protection of people's life and promotion of their health in our society where human life is valued most.

All medical treatment is free of charge, no matter how complicated and difficult it may be.

Giving priority to prophylactics, the Party has organized massive hygienic campaigns to enable the people to lead a healthy and civilized life.

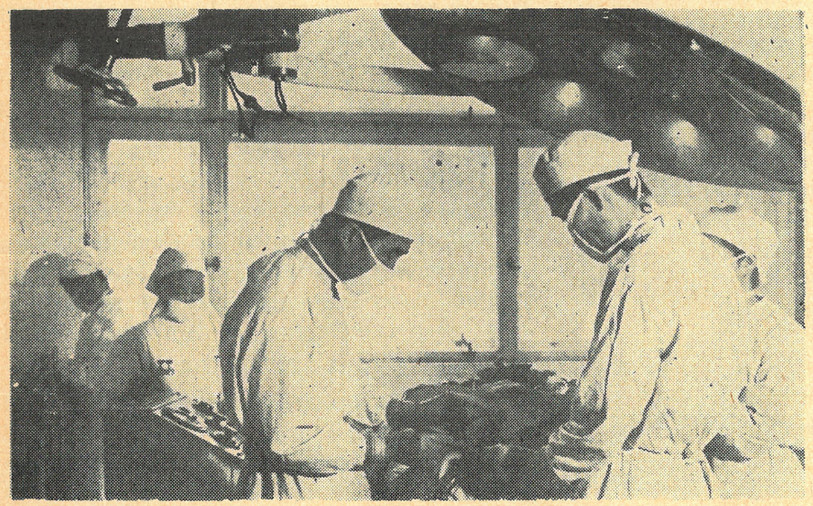
Sanitary stations with hygienic inspectors are functioning in all places down to counties and doctors are posted at all industrial enterprises.

The material and technical foundation of the hygienic and anti-epidemic centres is being steadily improved and the number of centres is increasing. It moved upward 3.3 times in 1965 compared with 1949. The number of doctors sent to the centres is also increasing year after year: It picked up 58.5 per cent more in 1965 over the previous year. Their scientific and technical level has been enhanced and a system of preventive inoculations established.

Therapeutics and prophylactics have made a rapid advance.

The year 1965 witnessed the appearance of 314 new medical treatment and preventive organs and 11 hospitals for in-patients. Their total number climbed to 106.1 per cent as against the previous year, of which hospitals for in-patients to 102 per cent and for out-patients to 106 per cent. The aggregate number of hospital beds was 6.7 per cent up and doctors of out-patient hospitals 18.4 per cent up.

Medical service for the people, notably specialized treatment, is rapidly improving with the expansion of hospitals and clinics.



An operating-room of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital

Last year the district-doctor system for pediatrics was expanded in the county-seats and workers' settlements. The number of pediatric and specialized departments markedly increased.

In 1965, the number of pediatric clinics shot up to 150 per cent and their beds to 222.5 per cent compared with the previous year.

Many new maternity hospitals made their appearance lifting the total figure to 104.2 per cent.

No small attention is paid to expanding eastern medical service for the population. In 1965 eastern medicine hospitals and clinics increased and many eastern medicine sections were set up in therapeutic and prophylactic institutions. As a result, their number showed a growth of 47.6 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

Meanwhile, the facilities of specialized medicine sections have been expanded and their beds increased. Sanatoria have been enlarged at hot springs and spas and seasonal sanatoria set up extensively. Besides there are sanatoria run by industrial enterprises for workers.

Warm care is shown for the health of the children. By the end of 1965, the number of day nurseries rose to 103.7 per cent and their capacity of accommodation to 106.9 per cent compared with the previous year. The bulk of the nursery-age children are looked after by nurseries at state and social expenses.

There are 230 nurse training centres functioning in the country. Medical workers have been trained in large numbers in the past period. There are now in our country 4 medical colleges, over 10 higher medical schools, scores of medical schools and training courses for provincial health workers.

In 1965, the number of doctors went up 30.9 per cent, pharmacists 34 per cent, assistant doctors 13.3 per cent and assistant pharmacists 14.4 per cent over and above 1964.

In-patients take the air in the yard of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital

A well-regulated public health system is established in our country from the capital to local areas. As a result, the death rate has dropped sharply and the average span of life of the population lengthened by 20 years.

PEASANTS ARE GIVEN HELP

The stand of the working class toward the peasantry is of weighty importance in solving the agrarian question and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

It is the basic demand of the development of the socialist society and historical duty of the working class that it takes upon itself the responsibility to give guidance and assistance in all questions arising for the ultimate solution of the socialist agrarian question after the completion of co-operation in the countryside. Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" that "the working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but must also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance."

The working class assumes the historical duty to lead the peasantry to communism.

It is the lofty communist ideal and basic demand of revolutionary mass line to bring welfare and happiness to all the working masses. It is not permissible for the working class to leave the peasantry in a backward condition. This is an egoistic deviation of seeking the selfish development at the expense of backward segments and a left-over from the capitalist society where the town exploits the country.

Sternly criticizing the non-cooperative attitude toward the countryside Lenin said: "If we neglect state assistance in various collective agricultural techniques, we will neither be communists nor be supporters of socialist management."

The Korean Workers' Party strictly rejected the non-class attitude of paying no heed to the solution of the agrarian question and formulated the strategic line on the working class taking full responsibility for its solution.

While strengthening political guidance to the countryside, the Party increased in every way material, technical, financial and labour assistance.

Large quantities of farm machines, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and building material needed for overall irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture have been supplied to the countryside and production establishments, modern houses and cultural facilities have been built with a colossal amount of state fund, material and labour force.

The rural technical revolution has been pushed ahead vigorously, labour assistance given to the peasants through a mass movement and a number of measures have been taken for strengthening the nuclear strongholds of the rural areas.

While consolidating the material and technical foundation of the rural economy through powerful assistance in productive construction, the state has increased the income of the peasants and rapidly improved their livelihood by reducing the agricultural tax in kind or exempting them from the payment, raising the purchase prices of industrial crops, cutting down the farm machine fees, irrigation fees and the prices of farm implements and supplying clothes for rural children free of charge.

This year the agricultural tax in kind has been totally abolished for all the co-operative farms.

Thus, the rural economy has made a rapid advance, the co-operative farms have been consolidated and the material and cultural living standards of the peasants have risen sharply.

The trade union organizations, under the guidance of the Party, organized powerful assistance to the socialist countryside in the political, economic and cultural spheres, giving full play to the patriotic enthusiasm and creative zeal of the trade union members. Now they are strengthening political work among workers for assisting the peasants in the movement for boosting the per-hectare output of grain by 500 kg this year.

It is of paramount importance to step up the rural technical revolution and further fortify the material and technical foundation of agricultural production. Without material and technical assistance the rural technical revolution cannot be accelerated nor can the agricultural productive forces be developed apace.

Factories and enterprises of the central and local industries supply farm implements of high quality to the countryside, fully mobilizing inner reserves.

The trade union organizations of the farm machine factories put stress on the political work among their members so they can manufacture handy, durable and efficient machines and implement suitable to local conditions.

By turning latent reserves to account and waging a machine-beget-machine movement they build farm implement repair shops at co-operative farms and frequently send trade union members to rural areas to repair farm machines and pass on technique to rural machine operators.

Some time ago, workers of the Moonchun Machine-building Plant sent to the Moonchun farm machine station a repair car equipped with an uptodate universal lathe, a table-boring machine, a grinding machine, an electric welder and a chuck. What is important in consolidating the material and technical foundation of the rural economy is to step up electrification and chemicalization together with mechanization.

The trade union organizations in the domain of chemical industry are waging a vigorous increased production drive for sending greater quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to the peasants by doing away with fluctuation in production and enhancing the capacity of equipment, while those in the realm of power industry are building a large number of medium and small power stations.

Meanwhile, the trade union organizations in metal, timber and building material industries are waging socialist emulations for increasing the supply of rolled steel, timber and cement to the rural areas.

No less necessary is labour assistance to the co-operative farms today when agriculture is highly intensive and developed in many-sided ways and when mechanization of farming will take some more time. The trade union organizations extensively organize social labour assistance in busy farming season.

Much attention is paid to the acceleration of ideological and cultural revolutions in assisting the countryside. The trade union organizations make scientific and technical personnel, teachers and skilled workers assist rural working people's middle school and technical training course and teach peasants farm machine mechanism and managerial methods so as to enhance the general knowledge and technical and cultural standards of the peasants.

They set up propaganda hall on farms and provide peasants with books, musical instruments and sporting goods. The trade union organization of the Charyunkwan Mining Machine Factory dispatched a mobile art team to nearby villages to help their amateur art groups and artistic activities among the peasant masses.

The trade union organizations give precedence to the political work of awakening the working class to its historical mission and explaining to it the Party's policy of nationwide assistance to the countryside.

As assistance to the peasants is a work that must continue for a long period, they work out immediate and far-reaching plans. The trade union organizations pour all their energy into every work they help.

The trade union organizations are vigorously pressing ahead with this work, giving full rein to the creativeness of the masses and immediately disseminating their good experiences.

* * *

WHAT HAPPENED TO KIM KEUM SAN LATER?

The story about Kim Keum San once appeared in the "Korean Trade Union" in December 1961. At the time, he was a repair mechanic at the Kiyang Tractor Factory.

Since then we have seen again some notable changes in his life and work. Owing to his faithful service for the people and country, he has been elected a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and was awarded with the title of Labour Hero.

At present, he is in charge of the Automation Shop of the factory. His personal sentiment towards the people and the country is conspicuously expressed in his efforts poured into the aid rendered to the countryside.

"Help the countryside to the end with responsibility! This is a noble mission of the working class."

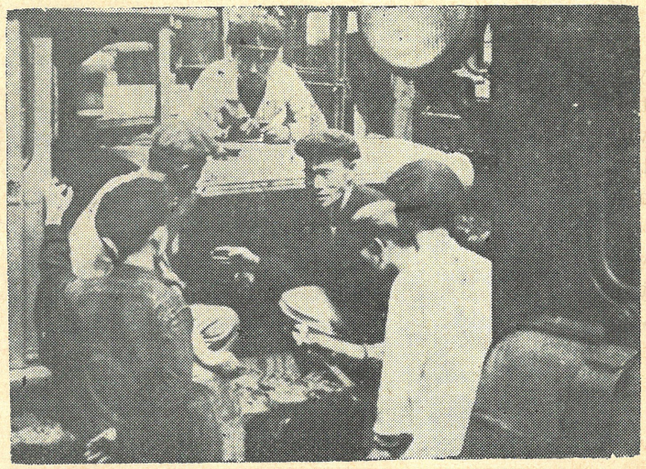
The above words were written on the first page of his diary. This thought has become a creed in his life. With regard to the aid to the countryside, now the scope of his activities has been much more enlarged than the time when he was a mere mechanic. He is organizing and mobilizing the entire personnel of the shop to the aid-movement for rural villages while continuously setting an example as he did in the past.

It was in April 1962. At the factory people discussed about the necessity of manufacturing caterpillar tractors suitable for our country. New installations had to be made for that. There were many problems. But the matter could not be relied solely on technicians, because they must be solved quickly.

"We are the masters of this shop. We workers are the very people who make and handle machines. In case we use our brains and pool our wisdom, I believe we shall be able to solve the technical problems," Kim Keum San appealed to the workers.

On the other hand, he discussed with the technical personnel how to cooperate with them. The solution of the problems proceeded smoothly since technique, experiences, and enthusiasm were pooled together for that.

Among the installations to be manufactured, it was important to make a wide-range press before making anything else. This job was taken up by Kim Keum San himself. While drawing a design for the press, he consulted hundreds of technicians and workers. This step was necessary, for he was determined to make a press of high quality.



Kim Keum San discusses with the workers of his shop about a matter of aiding the countryside

Finally, the efforts offered by Kim Keum San along with the shop-workers and technicians bore a wonderful fruit. The designs of installations required for manufacturing large-size caterpillar tractors were completed in a little over two months. Kim Keum San drew up by himself blueprints for 500-odd items of spare-parts of the press to be made.

A few months later, the automation shop manufactured more than 30 machines including a 500-ton wide-range press and a 61-shaft boring machine.

Kim Keum San's work is not confined to the manufacture of tractors alone. He often went out to see if the tractors were running smoothly and if they were liked by the farmers. Furthermore, he led his workers to have the same concern.

At present, the personnel of the automation shop is helping with enthusiasm the Kangsuh Co-operative Farm located in the vicinity.

Since he was 11 years old, Kim Keum San tilled land, pulling a plough in place of an ox. To him, every item of work in the farm does not appear to be a matter that should be concerned only by the farmers. Therefore, he is teaching the younger generation the necessity of rendering in a responsible way assistance to the countryside.

Today, we find in the automation shop of the Kiyang Tractor Factory a batch of newly grown-up "Kim Keum San's," who are advancing with the pillars of the shop on their back.

OUR VILLAGE CHANGES

By KIM SUNG KYU

Member of the Jamjin-ri Co-operative Farm, Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province

I have lived in Jamjin-ri for the past fifty years. But it was only since slightly over twenty years back that I found life worthwhile when the people's power was set up, the people became the owners of the land and co-op farm came into being in villages.

As a matter of fact, I did not dream that I would be able to live as a farmer under the present circumstances. The soil of our village was so sterile that people deemed it unwise to till the land here. But this very land has turned today into fertile paddy-fields.

Crop failure is out of question in this plain which is criss-crossed by waterways like a chess-board. At present, almost all the farm work is being done by Chullima tractors, lorries, weeding machines, harvesters and so on.

On the other hand, the number of technical personnel needed for farming on a better scientific basis is growing. Almost all the youth of the farm can drive a tractor and lorry.

Some 30 farmers in our village are good agronomists well versed in agriculture and stock-breeding. And more than 200 persons are studying the subjects required by higher agricultural school, without leaving their work. About ten of us are over fifty, but we are qualified as assistant agronomists.

The village with thatched roofs was jammed in-between the slopes of Hyunam Hill

and Chunjin Hill. Today, the village boasts 500-odd modern houses along with such cultural facilities as school, general store, club-house, rediffusion broadcasting centre, clinic, kindergarten, nursery, etc.

Under the circumstances, the farmers are working in cheerful mood. We thought 1959 was a year of big harvest, but the production continued to grow since then. The crop collected last year was 1.8 times over the 1959 harvest.

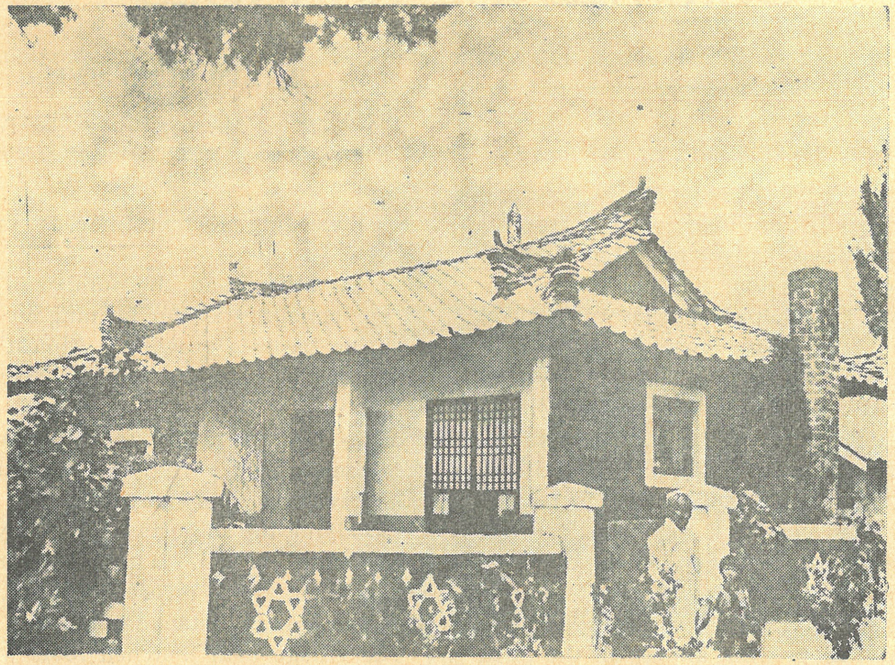
It is something like a dream. But all these changes are possible thanks to the consistent assistance rendered by the state. Besides, we cannot think of these changes apart from the active help given to the villages by the working class.

The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory have taken charge of our farm. They are helping with responsibility the farm as if the farm belonged to them. The factory is responsible for the entire farm, whereas the factory work-shops lent their helping hand to respective work-teams of the farm.

This year too, they arranged for the farm a tractor repair-centre equipped with many kinds of instruments including a lathe, boring machine, a welder. In addition, they made for the farm 70 pieces of farm implements such as manure-carriage, feed-cutter, power-thrasher, etc.

The workers come out to the field from time to time and give help with their own manpower. Their assistance reaches even the works connected with the school, kindergarten, nursery, club-house, and clinic.

Along with the state assistance, such an unstinted help given by the workers encourages the farmers to a great extent. Consequently, the farmers are working with the conviction that they will have a still richer harvest this year.



Seen here is a modern village house at the Daesung Cooperative Farm

Lumbermen's Day

By JANG KI WON

Chairman of the Trade Union Committee,
General Bureau of Lumber Industry,
Ryanggang Province

The first Sunday of October is the holiday of the Korean lumbermen. We the lumbermen in our province together with all the other lumbermen in the country are greeting this day offering their best efforts in producing greater quantity of lumber for all the branches of national economy.

The lumber industry plays an important role in supplying a tremendous amount of construction materials envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan. It provides raw materials required by all the branches of national economy including coal and mining industries.

Mindful of this, the state took necessary measures for the development of lumber industry.

The lumber industry sustained great damages due to the Japanese plunder and the war provoked by U.S. imperialism. Nevertheless, our lumber resources were protected and tended well. On the other hand, the material and technical foundation of the lumber industry has been further strengthened. The industry has been equipped with all kinds of mechanical devices such as tractors, lorries, mechanical saws, locomotives, etc.

At present, the lumber industry in Ryanggang Province have mechanized 91.9 per cent of felling, 90.9 per cent of auxiliary transportation, 100 per cent of regular transportation respectively. Besides, repair shops for lumber implements are well provided with. Tools for repair work are being produced in sufficient quantity to meet our demand. The technical personnel required for handling these tools has grown up rapidly. As a result, a large contingent of engineers and technicians is now working in Ryanggang Province.

Today, our lumber industry does not rely on the backward technique left over by the Japanese imperialists. It is firmly laid on a new technical foundation. Work has become easier and productivity risen higher.

The working conditions are favourable. The enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers are on the upsurge. They are carrying

out with zeal the task set forth before the lumber industry. The workers are accelerating the Chullima work-team movement among themselves under the slogan: "One for all, all for one."

They are creating new forests for future by introducing a rotating lumber system so that they can carry on their production in a perspective way.

Moreover, the workers of all the forestry offices in the province including those of Rimyungsoo, Yoopyung and Shinpa are achieving splendid results by launching a socialist emulation. In doing this, they put designing in the first place, pressing forward technical preparations with improved management of the installations.

The lumber workers in our country are getting many kinds of benefits granted by the state. They receive gratis from the state such articles as winter clothes, winter shoes, socks, gloves, winter headgears, work-clothes, work-shoes, etc.

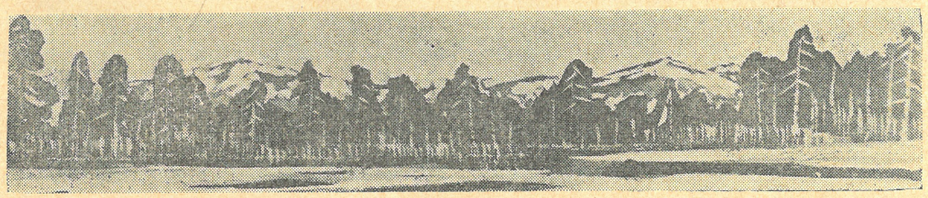
According to their jobs and seasonal changes, they are also given free of charge all kinds of material and tools required for labour protection, also some other articles needed for work including nutrients.

Furthermore, every year a large amount of sum is invested by the state to improve the devices required for labour protection. In this way, the workers in the lumber industry are enabled to work at ease in safe places as the workers in other industries.

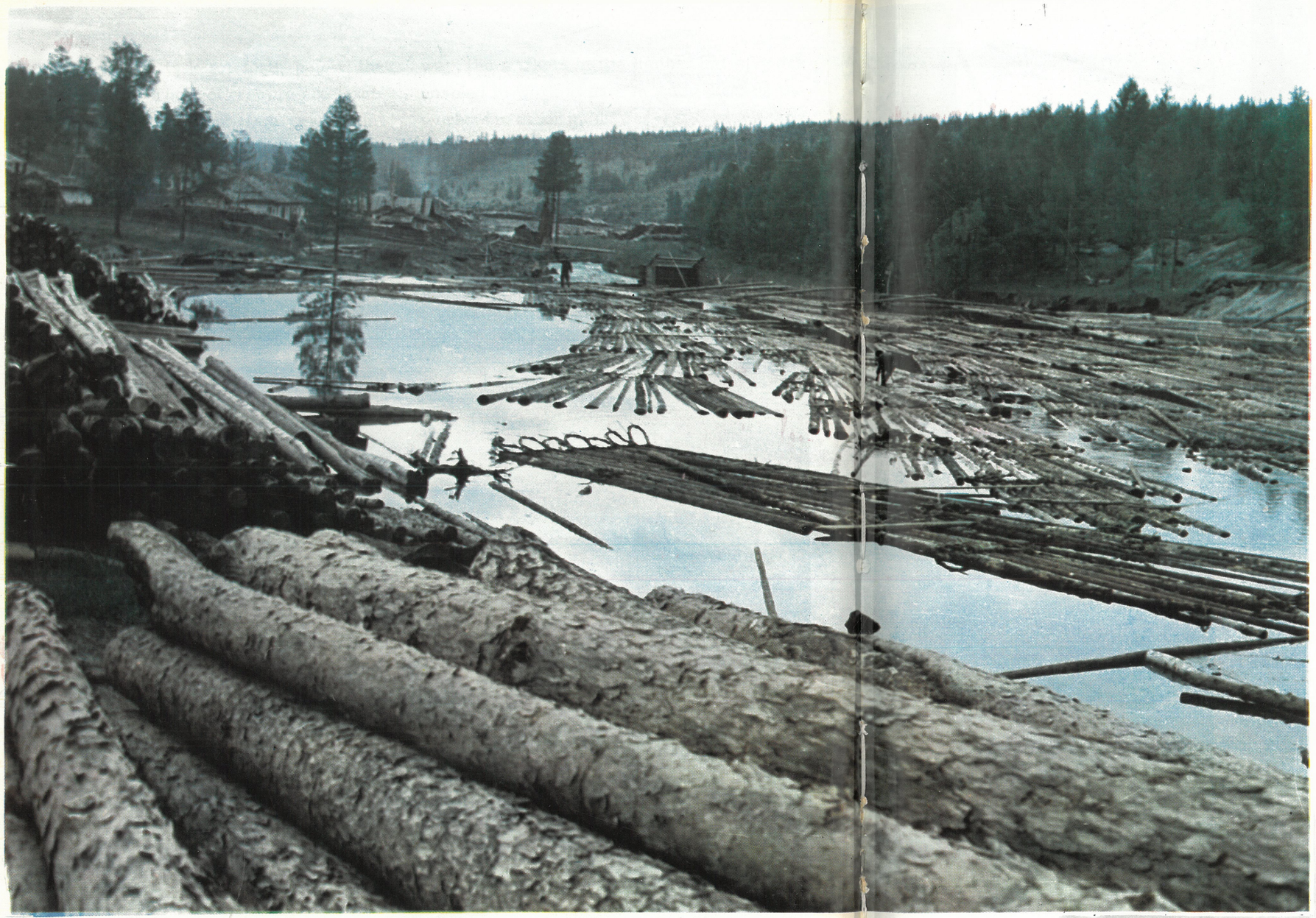
In addition, the state has provided every lumber village with facilities for education, culture, public health. As a result, the lumbermen along with their children are enabled to study to their hearts' content. Provisions are made for the workers to study while working at the Forestry College in Hesan City as well as at the higher technical schools in different counties.

The lumbermen and their dependents are getting free treatment at the hospitals established in all the forestry offices and at the clinics set up at different lumber stations. Besides, the service facilities such as nurseries, kindergartens, cinemas, theatres, stores, barber-shops, bath-houses, laundry-houses, are being run for the convenience of the workers at large.

In the past, the lumbermen were the people who were most maltreated. But, today, they are enjoying the same happy and hopeful life as people living in cities. Under the circumstances, all the lumbermen in Ryanggang Province are devoting all their patriotic efforts to repay what they owe to the state which has given them this holiday along with all kinds of assistance.



Rafts are floated down by the workers of the Dukchun forestry office



Lumber felled at the Ryoogok forestry office is carried away from here along the rafting waterway

Morning glows over a workers' settlement

A woman sanitary worker gives prophylactic and first-aid treatment to the lumbermen, going round in the forestry land

A twice Chullima work-team members led by Kim Yong Se at the Yoopyung forestry office are not only working well but also singing well

Lumber-felling

Chullima Riders in Forest

The regions along the upper reaches of Aprok River and Dooman River in the northern part of Korea are covered with dense forests.

The Rimyungsoo Forestry Office is located in the region lying along the upper course of Aprok River which is covered by a primeval forest. The forest under the jurisdiction of this forest office occupies a nationally important position for its per hectare reserve as well as for the quality of lumber produced. This primeval forest is jammed with many kinds of valuable trees including larches and pine-nut trees.

Some time ago, I dropped in the quarters of the members of Work-team No. 3 of the Samjiyun Station under the Forestry Office. I witnessed there many gratifying facts.

They worked scattered here and there in accordance with their specific jobs. They understood full well that the lumber produced by them was to be used as valuable material by steel-works, coal mines, housing and irrigation construction sites, factories producing daily necessaries, etc. Conscious of this, they were doing sincerely the work assigned to them.

Lumberman Jung Jai Ryong used a mechanical saw for more than ten years. He achieved high results all the time without over-using the saw. He already carried out his annual plan in last September. His example was followed by all the people in the Forestry Office. As a result, all the other lumbermen raised their productivity to a considerable degree.

Tractor drivers such as Kim Sung Rak are skilfull in transporting lumber along on hillslopes and they are doing well in lumber piling, too.

The members of this work-team did not limit their activities to transporting and piling the lumber. They paid their attention to whether the lumber produced by them was being tranported accurately and speedily to the consumers.

Some time before, O Chang Mook and Kim Byung Moo of this work-team racked their brains to find out some means to make the forest railway mobile because the position of work-place had to be changed at times. Subsequently, they discussed the problem with other team members and invented movable rails and an automatic point-switch which could be assembled at any time. As a consequence, even the work-team in charge of lumber transportation could accomplish better results.

Such an active role played by the members of Work-team No. 3 constituted a big contribution to the 20 per cent annual increase of production for the entire lumber station. Their high spirits were manifested, too, in the good management of their workplace. They introduced a rotation system in their felling work. They would not touch again the place already worked out unless 25 years passed away.

On the other hand, they thought it unwise to leave the place untidy after the completion of felling. So, when they finished their work, they tidied up the place and planted

saplings there.

This news soon spread throughout the entire lumber station. As a result, the affairs reached to the point that all the lumbermen of the station came out to stage a movement "Plant two in place of one tree felled."

Since the movement was unfolded, the lumbermen planted 150,000 saplings so as to create another dense forest for the future.

In their daily life, the members of this workteam strived for raising their cultural and technical levels. This activity became an important thing to be carried out by them every day. Most of them were making use of the publications and equipments provided in the library and clubhouse. In this way, they were raising step by step their level of knowledge and artistic skill. Ten of them completed the courses required by high technical school while engaged in their work for the past three to four years. "Chullima Riders of Forest" is a song composed by them and has become very popular among the local villagers.

There are at present 26 work-teams under the Rimyungsoo Forestry Office, which enjoy the same reputation as the Chullima riders of Work-team No. 3. Among them are three twice Chullima work-teams which are more advanced, though the others are nearly catching up with the formers.

Thanks to the activities of such vigorous Chullima riders, the Rimyungsoo Forestry Office is marching forward with continuous renovation and progress. This office is looking forward to the fulfilment of the seven-year plan on the eve of the Lumbermen's Day, the first Sunday of October.

On A Sunday

In the afternoon of a Sunday last September, I chanced to meet a man called Myong Gil in the Botonggang recreation ground.

It was our second meeting; he was not my long-standing acquaintance. I had met him first when angling on the lake in the Daesongsan recreation ground last spring. Somehow we took a liking to each other. Now we were very glad to meet again.

"How are you, old friend? It's been a long time since we last met," he called out and pressed my hand.

Then, we walked together, passing by the lower-beds and going through the groves of trees in the recreation ground. He asked me to look in at his house. After a 5-6 minutes' walk, we came to Apartment House No. 7 of Sochangdong, Botonggang Ward. Flat No.3 of the third staircase was his home.

"How about a game of chess?" he said as we were walking up the stairs. It was only now that I understood why he had taken me to his house, he wanted to play chess.

Inside the flat, I greeted his family members and, entering his room, I said: "You live in a nice flat." It was my habitual way of paying compliments when visiting another's house for the first time.

And this decided the course of our conversation. The host, forgetful of the chess, took up the subject of housing. This, however, was quite understandable. Of course, the question of housing may not appear a matter of great importance to the contemporary young people in North Korea. But, in the course of my conversation with Myong Gil and his family, I was once again reminded of how indispensable the house was to a family.

Myong Gil spent his boyhood in this part of the city of Pyongyang. In the past it was a slum quarter. At that time it was hardly possible to find a house worthy of the name. Nearly all "houses" were mud huts or dugouts.

And even such "houses" were not safe places to live in. In the rainy season, the river Botong flooded and the whole place was submerged. So, the occupants of those "houses" had to evacuate to hill-tops two or three kilometres away.

Numerous day-labourers like Myong Gil, however, had not even such a hovel to claim as their own. They had to rent those "houses," and the "house rent" took up half of their earnings.

Myong Gil many times thought of leaving the slums in search of a better living. But, seeing an increasing number of people flocking to this poor district of the city, he said to himself: "Things must be just the same for a day-labourer wherever he goes." Thus, he stayed where he was.

In fact, it was quite out of the question for people like Myong Gil to own their own houses.

But this same Myong Gil was now living in a well-furnished modern house. Why he was so ready to take up the subject of housing became more than clear to me.

He then added that not only he but his son Dong Gyu who was a worker at the Sukchon salt-field on the west coast was also living in a well-appointed house, and his younger brother Myong Su, a co-operative farmer, too, was now living in a modern house provided for him by the state free of charge.

Talking with him, I felt ever more grateful to the state for all this. For huge sums of money are spent on housing construction in our country to provide attractive modern houses for the working people. At present the workers, farmers, office employees and all in our country are living in nice and convenient houses, free from worries about shelter.

Moreover, what great benefits they receive from the state in regard to housing! The house rent and the charges for water, fuel, electricity, furniture and so on are for the most part paid by the state.

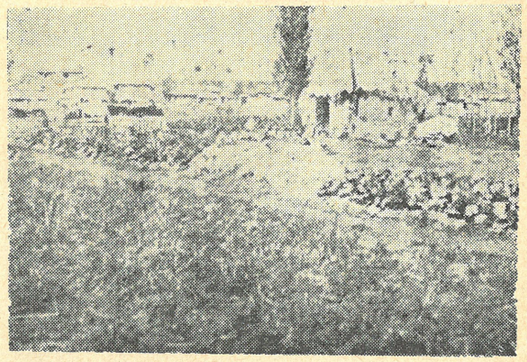
Take the case of Myong Gil who is a worker at the Botong-gang clothing factory. All told, the house rent and various charges he has to pay account only for 0.7 per cent of his wages.

Rent for the modern houses in which farmers are living is next to nothing.

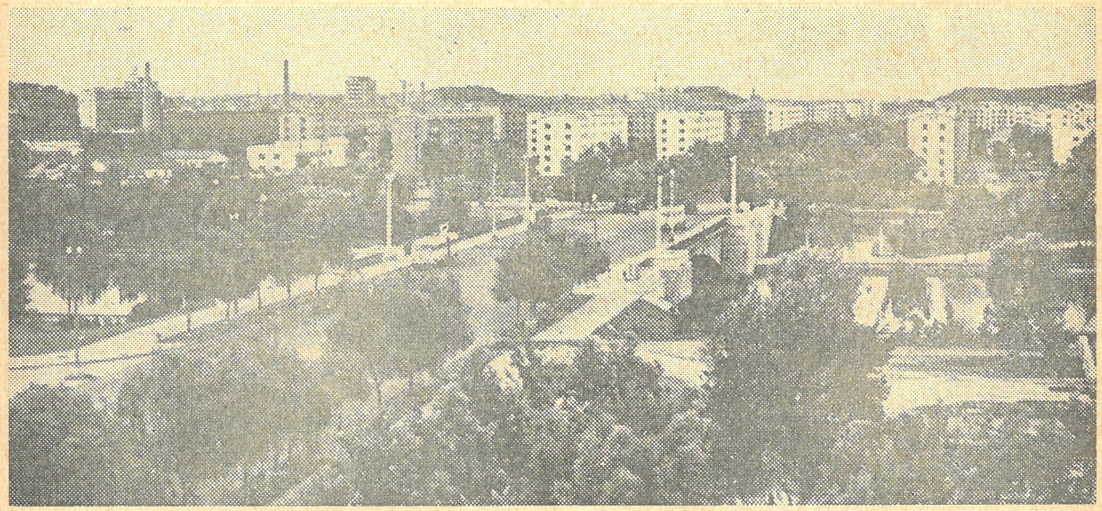
With a view to providing still better houses for the working people and meeting the growing demands for housing without delay, the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) envisages construction of apartment houses for 600,000 families in towns and workers' districts and 600,000 modern houses in the countryside. This housing programme is now being carried out with success.

As I was thinking of this in silence, Myong Gil suddenly said: "Excuse me for boring you with this tedious talk of housing." Then he rose. I, too, rose from my seat and followed him out to the verandah.

There on the verandah we, according to our first plan, played chess, enjoying the fragrance of flowers wafting to us in the gentle autumn breeze, from all sides.



Shabby houses stood in Botong plain, Pyongyang when Korea was under the Japanese imperialist rule before August 15, 1945



Today modern flats have been built in Botonggang district, Pyongyang

HOUSING PROBLEM IN SEOUL

It is reported that there are some 649, 290 families living in Seoul City as of December last year. But the number of dwelling houses in this city is only 366,000. In other words, around 44 per cent of the families are supposed to have no house at all. This information was published by the Seoul City authorities.

The housing problem is better illustrated by known facts than statistics.

It is said that shacks made of board are frequently seen in Ryongsan and Sungdong Districts and that hovels covered with mats are found in a large number on the shore of the Han River and under the Hankang Bridge. Besides, there are many people sleeping in the hall of the Seoul Railway Station or on the benches in parks shivering in cold. Still greater number of people are living in shabby huts set up on the hill-slopes around the city.

To rent a house or a room is a great problem for an ordinary working man. The rent of a single modest room is between 3,000 to 4,000 won. It is equal to a monthly salary earned by an ordinary worker.

Last winter, a Pak living in Songchun-dong was kicked out of his room together with his family because he could not pay 6,000 won, the room-rent for two months.

To build a house is a problem, too. A pyong of land located either in Do-dong or Myung-dong costs 1,200,000 won. It is also very difficult to get license required for building a house.

In the circumstances, it is natural that unlicensed houses such as board-shacks, tent-sheds and caves are mushrooming. It is supposed that there are at present about 150,000 shacks in Seoul.

The shacks are frames covered with wooden boards, whereas the tent-sheds and caves are patchworks of oiled paper or tent rags. They are so poorly built that an umbrella is needed whenever it rains.

Slums are defined as waterless zone, unsanitary zone, zone deprived of education and zone lacking electric light. In addition, they are called a fire-prone zone too. Recently, a big fire broke out in Namsandong where 400 or more shacks burnt down over-night. As a result, more than 600 households comprising about 6,000 people became homeless and had to stay outdoors.

So is the housing problem in Seoul. The situation in other South Korean cities can be by no means less serious.

Board-houses and dug-outs increase in Pusan like other cities in South Korea

According to the data published by the South Korean authorities, as of the end of 1964 there are in South Korea altogether 3,563,000-odd houses including unlicensed houses. If this figure is compared to the number of the families, which is 4,769,000 we arrive at the conclusion that one-fourth of the population of South Korea is living without houses. But even this figure does not represent the whole picture. The number swells to 1,366,000 and more, if the shortage resulting from population growth is taken into account with the number of houses becoming useless as time goes by.

The South Korean rulers attribute the difficult housing problem to the refugees stabilized in cities, to the trend of the population concentration in cities and the high rate of population growth. With such pretences at hand they take almost no measure to cope with the house shortage.

The Ministry of Construction of the South Korean regime drafted the "First Five-Year Plan of House Construction" (1962-1966) and put it into effect accordingly. The original plan itself showed a mere paltry investment, but even this was cut to 40 per cent in 1964. The reduced amount of investment covered only 3,000-odd ordinary dwelling houses. As a result, the house construction remains always as "cakes in a picture," as a popular saying goes.

Inhabitants in Sungdong district, Seoul, suffer from flood every year

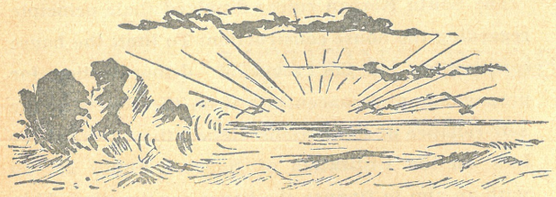
The South Korean rulers divulged their principle regarding the house construction: To limit the house construction to the scope of demonstration for propaganda and concentrate it on the efforts of the self-reliance of the citizens. Hence, they decreed the Law on the Utilization of Housing Funds set up with an aim to finance the house construction. This, however, was beneficial only to those people who are well off.

First of all, any one who wishes to get a loan, he should have a certain amount of money for that. At least 400,000 won is required for building a house, yet the loan covers only one half of the required sum. Further, anyone whose monthly income is below 5,000 won is considered incapable of repaying the loan, therefore, no applicant is taken into account unless his monthly income amounts more than 10,000 won.

Even the dwellings which were constructed as show-pieces were not for poor people. Take, for example, the case of the "National Apartment" built in Jongamdong. An applicant should pay a guarantee for a flat amounting to from 30,000 to 50,000 won against a monthly rent from 5,000 to 6,000 won.

Although the South Korean regime does not care much about the housing construction for the people, they are pouring a large sum of money for their American and Japanese masters. They built Walker Hill, an amusement centre for American, investing a sum sufficient to construct houses for 3,500 poor families. More than that, it is said that they are going to build an up-to-date tourist hotel, even bigger than the Walker Hill, spending 1,000 million won. At present, they are engrossed in building 50 modern houses costing 240 million won for high-ranking American officers.

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi clique drives houseless people into a greater plight, raising a lot of hullabaloo with such schemes as population regulation, prevention of density of urban population, pulling down of unlicensed houses, etc.



On the Same Eastern Sea

—Excerpts from the diary written by Kwak Jong Sool, skipper of the Whale-boat No.X, Chungjin Fishery Office.

July 14, 1958

Today I've graduated the Fishery Technical Training Course.

I could not even think of going to school because I had to go out to the rough sea on a tottery boat since I was eleven years old. At this moment, my heart fluttered, beset by emotions. How glad shoud I be if I could share this happiness with my parents, brothers and friends in South Korea!

When I was in South Korea, father often advised me: "At least you mustn't become a boatman like me." The miserable life of a boatman impelled him to say so. But I had to fight against hunger and death and so I was forced to live in the sea with my father till August 1950 when I was drafted into the South Korean puppet army.

At this moment, I'm shouting in my mind to my father living at present in Woolsan: "Father, here in North Korea the fishermen are recalling the tearful days of their past life as if relating some accounts from a story-book. Here we are riding motor-boats. We've become proud fishermen of our country."

August 12, 1958

Our whale-boat is an up-to-date affair. The powerful engine, radio apparatus and all sorts of safety devices enable us to get through rough seas of any kind.

Here we are living on the shore of the Eastern Sea. And Woolsan itself is located just on the shore of the same sea. Yet, the fates of the respective fishermen in the North and South are too different. In case father is still alive in South Korea, he might be sighing in grief, ploughing the sea with an oar on his tiny boat.

August 20, 1961

Today I've been appointed skipper of the boat. I used to be despised and humiliated when I was in South Korea. I'm ashamed of my service in the puppet army. A sense of heavy responsibility weighs upon me. I'll turn the whale-boat into a happy home, learning what I don't know, teaching what I know, giving and getting help.

Today the three-year old son Dong Ki told me that he had had a good time with the grandma living in the house next to mine. This stirred up my memory about my mother. Suddenly, I felt missing my mother very much.

Dong Ki is still too young to understand why he can not meet his own grandmother. It's impossible to hand down the divided country to the children. I believe the day when Dong Ki will be embraced by his grandmother will come sooner or later.

November 4, 1961

I stared constantly forward, with a firm grip on the steering wheel.

"Symptoms of rough waves are seen. Be cautious! Return if no prospects visible . . " It was a wireless warning from the base.

I turned round the boat slowly.

"Captain, Have we to go back? The sea isn't so rough yet."

"A warning has come from the base."

It seemed that the crew were rather dissatisfied. At this very moment, the wire-operator brought in a message from the shoal-locating plane.

"Big whale at X . . . "

I immediately reported this information to the base and turned round the steering wheel.

"Full speed!' I ordered to the engine room.

The boat dashed, cutting through the waves. Soon it arrived at the designated spot. A big whale was visible. Soon it was within a striking distance. The gun fired. The whale was hit. Cheering shouts resounded in the air. It seemed the whale weighed about 50 tons.

April 1, 1962

Whenever we glimpse the remotely visible aspects of the giant iron-works on our return home, we feel the vigorous pulsation of the country ringing in our ears. On such occasions, it seemed that we were flying far away, riding high on the ideals of the working class. But at this moment of cheerful mood, my thoughts were running towards Woolsan, my native place.

When we by-passed the Napsum Island in front of Jangsaengpo, we could see the port in the far distance. The first thing we saw on the shore was a house belonging to a Japanese called Yokada. This house went over to a Korean industrialist named Kim after the Japanese defeat in the war. It was in this very house that every intrigue was plotted to exploit more the fishermen.

The only way out is to eliminate the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have caused such a misfortune to the poor fishermen. A strong unity is required for this. The poverty-stricken South Korean fishermen can be relieved from their plight only through their struggle.

March 20, 1963

We're in the sea about 1,000 ri far off the land. But we feel the breathing of the motherland all the time and feel very grateful for what she has done for us.

A few moments before, I've heard through the radio the results of production reported from various parts of North Korea. The news have inspired us much.

A baritone solo sung by Comrade Pak is ringing out from the crew-room. I suppose they're having another party.

Even in distant sea young folks enjoy music and dance or write poems. Besides, they study too. Even I who, in the past, was a mere worthless boatman now amuse myself by singing with a guitar.

We enjoy our life with a pride.

July 24, 1966

Today is Sunday. It's a bright day.

I had a plan today. Together with my wife and Dong Ki, my son, I set out for the Suhsoora Amusement Park. Already, many a couple of workers clad in their holiday dresses were leaving their home in search of places for amusement.

Sun Ok's grandmother ambled in steady steps with her young granddaughter in her hand. No doubt, she, too, was going somewhere for recreation. When I perceive her ruddy face beaming with happiness, the image of my mother who is now in my native place comes up in my mind. How happy shall I be if I could share my happiness together with mother!

We'd good time at Suhsoora where the scenery was enchanting. Besides, in the evening we went to the open-air theatre where we saw a movie and some performances staged by amateur artists.

Editor's note: The author of this diary is a former corporal belonging to the 2nd Platoon, 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, 8th Division, ROK Army (puppet army in South Korea).

CHANGGA SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The "Changga Scientific Society" is one of Japan's newly emerging religious organizations.

This organization maintains that politics and religion must be linked up and politics must be guided by the creed of the Nichiren faith.

Nichiren was a Japanese monk who lived about 700 years ago. The creed of Nichiren before the appearance of the "Changga Scientific Society" played a guiding role in the Japanese imperialists' aggression of Korea and the Asian mainland.

The society was founded in 1946 and in the following years rapidly gained ground among the Japanese people who were languishing under the oppression and exploitation of U.S. imperialism and Japan's monopoly capital, by appeasing their discontent and unrest with religious, political and ideological illusions.

The leadership of the society is closely connected with the former U.S. ambassador Reischauer, the former Japanese Premier Kishi (a war criminal) and many other prominent U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Among the advisors to the "Changga Scientific Society" are the director of the Yahata iron and steel plant, the director of the Tsukamoto corporation and others who are connected with the big monopolies and the old military bosses of Japan.

The cadre of the society is composed of Japanese officers of the second world war period. Under its headquarters come the "Nakamura unit," "Iwasaki unit" and many other units which remind one of army corps and divisions. These units are called "iron units."

The society uses these "iron units" in recruiting believers through all sorts of intimidations and frauds. It preaches that the root cause of social unrest and poverty lies in the "failure to effectuate social prosperity and the happiness of the individuals simultaneously" and insists that the "Changga Scientific Society can solve the problem of salvaging the individuals simultaneously with social prosperity," whereas all social systems ignore the happiness of the individuals.

But, in reality, it is an active supporter of the Liberal Democratic Party, the government Party which subscribes to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. It has therefore earned the nickname of a "guard organization" or a "flying column" of the Liberal Democratic Party.

This organization makes it known that when it becomes a world-wide organization the president of the society will become a virtuous king, and then the religions of the whole world will be united under the King. With this in view, it is stepping up its activities for the realization of the goal.

Meanwhile, this organization, maintaining that Japan should lead the whole of Asia to realize "global nationalism" (a bourgeois idea of world federalism), is advocating an "emigration of guide technology" in step with the Japanese monopoly capital's manoeuvres for overseas expansion.

As of 1965, it is said, this organization had about 20,000 devotees in Southeast Asia and 10,000 in the United States.

The long and the short of it is that the Japanese militarists' dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" which was their slogan during the Pacific war has been refaced with the "global nationalism led by Japan" and the society insists it should lead the campaign for its realization.

Taking up the "leading role," the "Changga Scientific Society" is today playing the part of a guide for the Japanese militarists' encroachment on South Korea.

It was around 1959 that this organization began penetrating into South Korea. After the signing of the "ROK-Japan agreements," it spread its influence in South Korea at a still faster rate under the patronage of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

And at present there are the South Korean general branch office of the organization, and its local chapters in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other major towns of South Korea.

Having crept its way into South Korea, the "Changga Scientific Society" asks its Korean adherents to set up a miniature shrine to the Japanese god "Amaterasuomikami" in their houses, make obeisance to the Japanese emperor by bowing in the direction of his palace, and chant the Nichiren sutra in Japanese. And this organization is beguiling the people with such honeyed words as "you can cure diseases," "you can make money," and so on.

Such are the very methods employed by the "Changga Scientific Society" in their attempts to soothe the strong anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people by preaching "Korean-Japanese affinity" and facilitate the Japanese imperialists' aggression on South Korea.

It is by no means an accident that the Japanese militarists are making a cat's paw of such an organization in building the political and ideological foothold for their resumption of aggression in South Korea. The Korean people by nature are irreconcilable to foreign invaders. Of this the Japanese imperialists are well aware through their long experience, their long history of aggression. That is why they have chosen the "Changga Scientific Society" as a scout and guide for their resumption of aggression in South Korea.

The Korean people, however, have a vivid memory of the historical fact that the Japanese militarists had spread various types of militaristic religions in Korea such as the "Tenrikyo faith," the "Shinto," and the like before they started aggression on a full scale. The Japanese imperialists had slipped the "Tenrikyo faith" into Korea in 1900 to seize and turn our country into their colony.

And today they are again resorting to the old method. After the advent to power of the Pak Jung Hi clique, they sent in the "Tenrikyo faith" into South Korea in good earnest. And, into the bargain, they are now bringing in the "Changga Scientific Society."

In this situation, the South Korean people are raising their voices disclosing the reactionary nature of the militaristic religious organizations smuggled in by the Japanese imperialists, such as the "Changga Scientific Society," and denouncing Japanese militarism's manoeuvres to resume aggression in South Korea.

Recently, the South Korean press called upon the people to "crush the Japanese religions," and exposed the true face of the "Changga Scientific Society," which, it pointed out, was ostensibly a religious organization, but was in fact a political force. The press also denounced the "highest court" of the puppet clique for permitting, on the pretext of "religious freedom," the "Changga Scientific Society" to spread its influence.

South Korean students distributed leaflets denouncing the "Changga Scientific Society" for making its believers sing songs resembling Japanese war songs and recite incantations in Japanese, thus undermining the national spirit of the Koreans. They raided the society's churches, "demolished the idols and tore the pictures of the Japanese head of the society."

Owing to the hostile attitude of the South Korean people, the society was once forced to stop its propagation. But under the patronage of the Pak Jung Hi clique it is now coming into the open in its activity to spread its influence in South Korea.

October Popular Uprising

In September 1946, the railway workers in South Korea launched a strike, and in the wake of it, the workers in all domains of industry staged strike and demonstrations. Then in response to their struggle, various sections of people rose up, too, and the struggle swiftly spread to various parts of South Korea.

It was a nation-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism which crept into South Korea in the guise of "liberator."

One year had passed since U.S. imperialism set foot on the South Korean soil. The South Korean people came to know through their experience that the United States was not the "liberator" and "helper" but the aggressor.

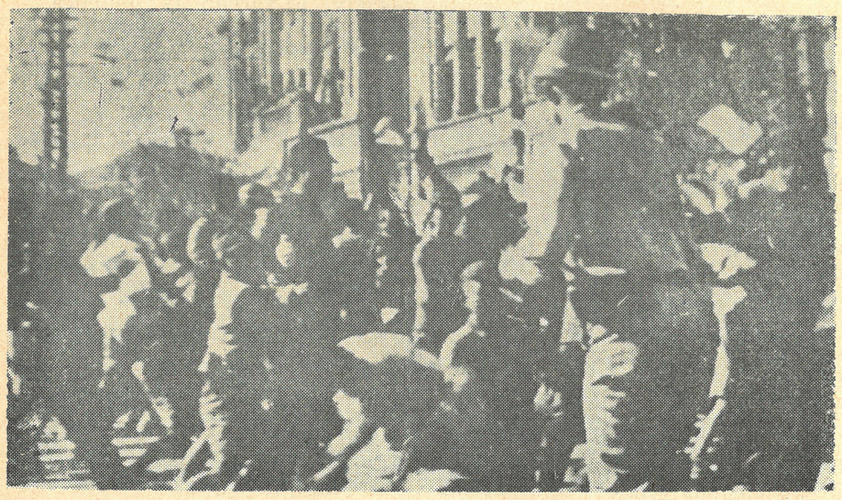
Particularly, a series of the democratic reforms carried out in North Korea in 1946 greatly encouraged the South Korean people, making them realize all the more clearly the true character of the U.S. colonial enslavement policy in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists ruthlessly repressed the patriotic forces of South Korea. They had gone so far as to mobilize even the planes and tanks to suppress the workers of the Hwasoon coal mine celebrating the first anniversary of the August 15 Liberation Day. In the meantime U.S. imperialism, having grabbed the life-line of the South Korean economy, ran wild in an attempt to turn South Korea into their colony. They seized more than 80 per cent of South Korea's wealth labeling as "enemy property." They closed down or dismantled a large number of factories and mills so that they could dispose of U.S. surplus goods in South Korea. The Americans plundered the peasants, too.

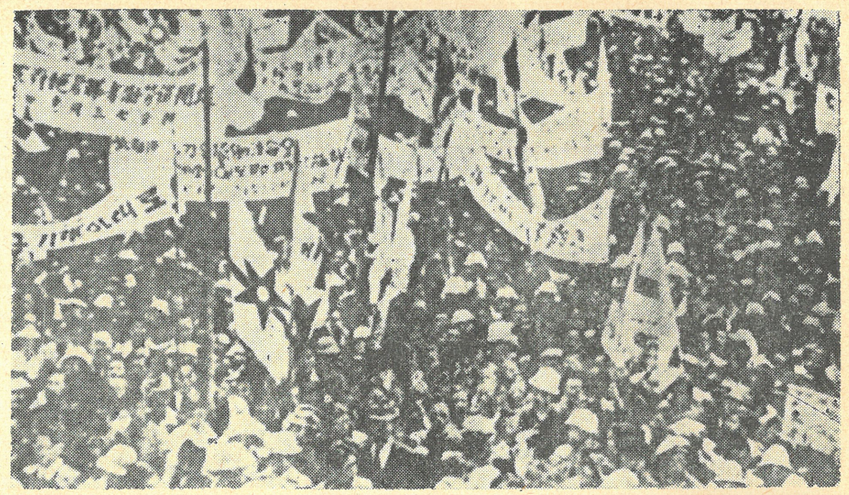
The South Korean people had to undergo great misfortunes and hardships. The streets were filled with the unemployed.

Under the circumstances, the South Korean workers and the people had no alternative but to fight. "Give us rice!" "We oppose discharge!" "Down with U.S. colonial rule!" "Transfer political power to people's committee!" "We demand democratic reforms as done in North Korea!" These were the slogans of the people.

On September 23, Pusan railway workers launched a strike. And next day, railway



Insurgent masses put up a valiant fight, braving repression by the American occupationers and puppet police, in front of the City Hall of Taegu



Demonstrators flooded the streets on October 1, 1946

workers in Taegu went on strike. Then the workers in the domains of communications, transport and publication called a strike. The workers in many factories and enterprises staged strikes in succession.

On September 30, almost all of the factories in Taegu launched strikes. The workers sang revolutionary songs everywhere in the city. The citizens went to the city hall and provincial government office and demanded rice.

The mounted policemen ran about the streets. A grisly atmosphere prevailed all over the city. The workers and citizens in Taegu made full preparations for coming out in popular uprising.

The morning of October 1st. All sections of the people in Taegu, carrying placards, poured out to the streets. The indignant workers, students, housewives and even children launched demonstrations along the main street in the city. The demonstrators, with their arms locked together, began to march towards the square in front of Taegu Railway Station, singing revolutionary songs.

There was a surging human sea on the street leading to the railway station. On either side of the road the people cheered the demonstrators.

In front of the railway station were posted armed policemen at intervals of 5-6 metres, with their guns pointed at the demonstrators. At last the police opened fire at the demonstrators.

However, the masses did not shrink back. The police firing turned the demonstrators more angry. Their struggle was waged all the more fiercely the following day. The workers and students raided the police station, carrying the corpses of their comrades-in-arms, and punished the murderous policemen with death.

The U.S. occupationers proclaimed a martial law. U.S. tanks and troops were called out to mow down the people. But the angry people could not be stopped. They raided police stations and attacked reactionary officials and punished the murderers and traitors. The general strike and revolt in Taegu finally developed into a nation-wide resistance against U.S. colonial rule.

Despite the sanguinary suppression of the enemy and massacres, the uprising lasted for some 60 days with the participation of about 2,300,000 people in 73 cities and counties. The South Korean people fought for freedom, their existence, unification and independence of the country, against U.S. colonial rule.

The October popular uprising ended in failure due to the bloody suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. Yet it showed that the South Korean people strongly opposed the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and traitorous acts of the reactionaries at home and that they wanted freedom, independence, and democratic development of the country.

The popular uprising fully demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of the South Korean people. It also clearly showed that if the people headed by the working class, firmly united, fight it out to the end, they will certainly defeat the enemy, however strong it may be, and win final victory.

A Guileful Scheme

Li Hyun Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Educational, Cultural, Health and Public Workers' Trade Union, issued a statement in connection with the 15th annual assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of Teaching Profession" held in Seoul early in August under the patronage of U.S. imperialism. The gist of the statement reads as follows:

According to the press reports the "15th annual assembly of the WCOTP" was convened in Seoul recently.

We see some political aims of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique hidden behind the convocation of this meeting in South Korea.

Through the meeting with its proclaimed aims of "defending the rights of teachers," "strengthening friendly ties between them" and "carrying on peaceful education," the U.S. imperialists intend to cover up their colonial enslavement education policy, calm down the people's discontent with it and further strengthen their colonial fascist rule in South Korea. And availing themselves of this opportunity the Pak Jung Hi clique, isolated at home and abroad, try to prop up their "prestige" and prolong their remaining days.

The U.S. imperialists endeavoured to embellish their colonial education in South Korea, making Pak Jung Hi deliver a "congratulatory speech" at the beginning of the meeting.

The reality in South Korea, however, betrays the assertions of both the master and servant. About one million school-age children are denied the opportunity of learning and they are begging food wandering about the streets. Class-rooms so run short that two or three-shift system is introduced by most of the schools. Under the circumstances, to say of democratic education is out of the question.

Students and their parents even sell their blood to meet school fees rising every year. When students demand freedom of education, they are kicked out of school or sent to prison. Therefore, it is absolutely impossible to find even a vestige of democratic education.

Teachers live on a scanty salary and some of them commit suicide, finding themselves in despair. Professors are deprived of freedom of scientific research and driven away from pulpit for the sole reason that they teach their children truth. All this proves that the "respect for teachers" is no more than an empty phrase.

Today in South Korea a colonial enslavement education is predominant. Students are taught to bow in face of the imperialist aggressors. And sacred school campuses are wantonly encroached by political spies and are being turned into a source of recruits for the puppet army.

It is not fortuitous that they cynically compare "colleges with regimental staff," "the ministry of education with divisional headquarters" and "a rectors' conference with a meeting of police chiefs."

Despite of this situation, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique endeavour to prettify the dark conditions of colonial enslavement education in South Korea, calling it "peaceful education," "democratic education" and what not. Their attempts are ridiculous indeed.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the KECHPWTU and the entire educationists of Korea, resolutely condemn the guileful scheme of the American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique to realize their dirty political aims through the Seoul meeting.

With no amount of manoeuvrings can they succeed in deceiving the South Korean people and concealing the gloomy situation of South Korea today.

I am convinced firmly that the teachers and students who cherish a burning spirit of justness and patriotism will keep fighting for winning the democratization of school and, furthermore, for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the country, braving all sorts of fascist repression.

For strengthening
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Ties of Friendship and Co-operation

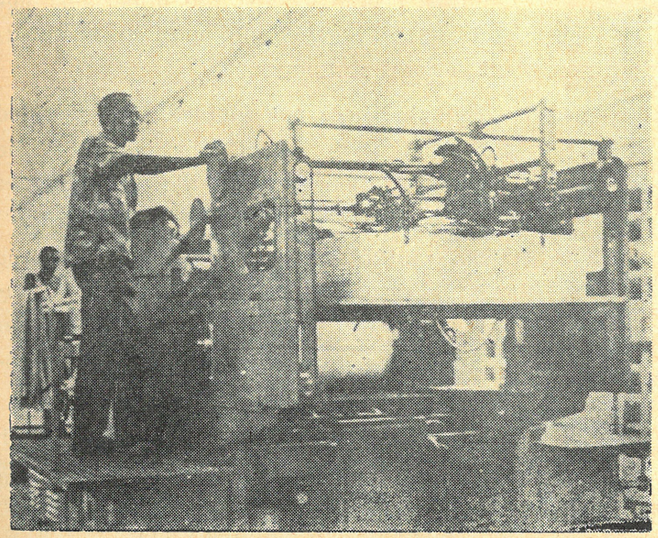
On October 2 Guinea celebrates the eighth anniversary of its independence.

Guinea abounds in valuable underground resources, such as iron, bauxite, aluminium, gold, diamond, and it has long been called a "treasure mountain" of Africa. However such abundant resources had not been used for the happiness and prosperity of the Guinean people for many years, but for the interests of the foreign colonialists who had occupied the country.

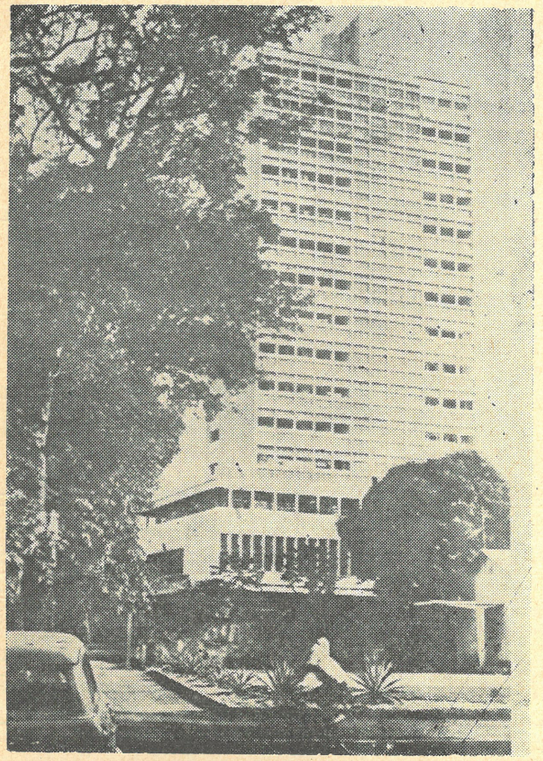
The people of Guinea rose up, at long last, in the sagacious struggle for breaking off the cursed colonial fetters, and after the long bloody struggle, on October 2, 1958 the flag of freedom and independence began to flap on the land of Guinea.

After her independence Guinea withdrew from the "French Community", nationalized factories, enterprises, banks, companies, etc. which were formerly owned by the colonialists, and founded the national army for defending the country. Great progress has also been made in the training of the national cadres, too. The state has strengthened its control over trade.

Guinea carried out the three-year plan which started in July 1960. On the basis of



Inside view of the printing shop of the Lumumba Printing Plant in the Republic of Guinea



A view of Conakry, capital of Guinea

this success, the country drew up a seven-year plan in April 1964.

Externally, Guinea has established relations of friendship with the socialist countries and progressive, peace-loving countries, and is waging a valiant struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean working class and people rejoice, as their own, over all these achievements the Guinean people are making in the struggle for building up the country into a self-dependent, rich one.

The struggle of the Guinean people is dealing a telling blow to the imperialists. That is why, today the international reactionary forces led by the United States are resorting to every conceivable scheme to check the advance of the Guinean people and enslave them again.

The imperialists are weaving a sinister intrigue to split Africa by way of instigating the reactionary military circles in some countries of Africa. They are also attempting to undermine the independence and security of the new-born countries, using a few dollars of "aid" as a bait.

With no amount of vicious and deceptive machination, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys stifle the advance of the peoples of Guinea and other African countries.

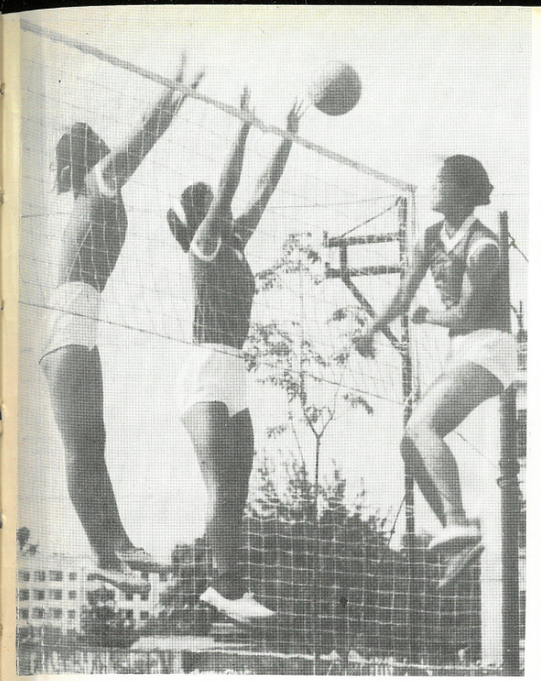
"We want to choose freedom in poverty rather than to become the rich with the status of slave." These words of President Sekou Toure of Guinea fully reflect the fighting spirit of more than 3,400,000 Guinean people to safeguard the country's independence and national dignity.

The working class and people of Korea will, in the future, too, give an active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Guinean people against the imperialist aggression and for the building of an independent national economy.

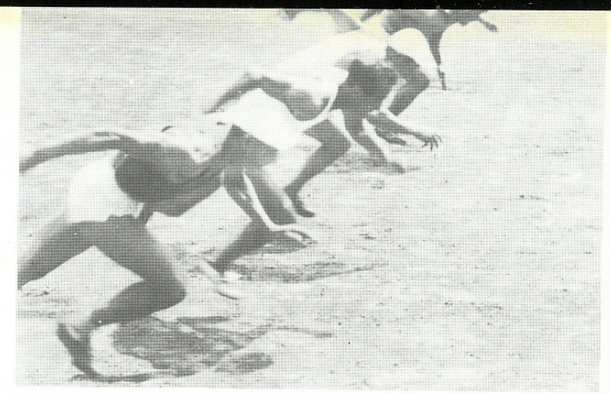
Though Korea and Guinea are separated far from each other geographically, the friendly relations between the two countries are ever deepening with each passing day.

The mutual visits of the missions of the working class of the two countries and mutual support of the two peoples are further consolidating such ties of friendship and cooperation.

Our working class and people heartily wish the Guinean people greater achievements in their struggle for safeguarding the national independence and building a new life.



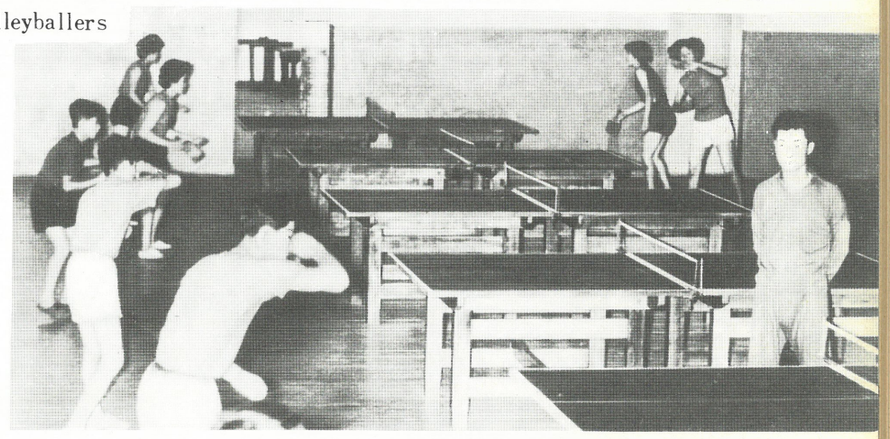
Smashing practice by women volleyballers



Starting practice for short- distance race

AT WORKERS' SPORTS ASSOCIATION

Training is in progress in the table-tennis court, too



Football players are practising individual skill

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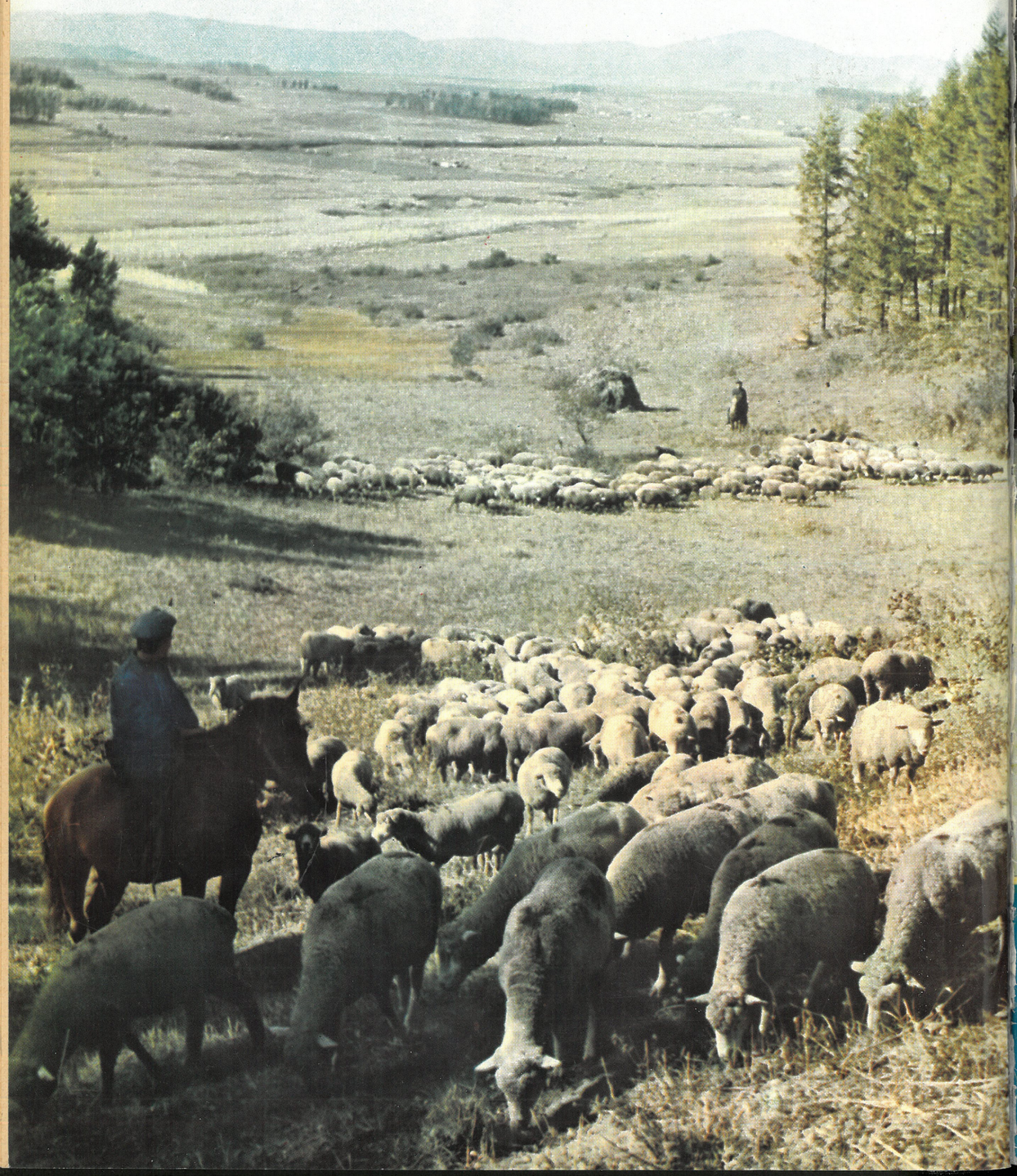

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